

Graphic

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Reminiscences of Andy Johnson—XIII

By MAJOR BEN C. TRUMAN

I wonder if a hundred thousand of the ten or twelve millions of people who have been benefitted by the homestead law are aware of the fact that it was through the goodness and statesmanship of Andrew Johnson that their big broad acres came to them so easily and so cheaply? For, as the author of the homestead law, had Mr. Johnson performed no other great service, he exalted himself above the many distinguished personages of the reconstruction period who basely traduced him and attempted to impeach him for standing by the constitution and the laws. The passage of the homestead bill was an era in the country's history, and for this alone Andrew Johnson will be (or should be) held in everlasting gratitude and esteem—for in hundreds of thousands of happy homes, however humble the most of them, his memory should be blessed on account of his early and persistent labors for the "homestead bill," the grandest act of our hundred odd years of national legislation. If Johnson were the bad man and bogey as pictured by the carpet-baggers and radicals of 1865-9, the result of his homestead law would have even held him high above the Chandlers and Stewarts, the Nyes and Thayers, the Butlers and Schurz and other extremists of the four years following

the close of the Civil War. For in all the States and Territories west of the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge parents and children and children's children may join in praise to him whose deep sympathies with the poor and struggling gave unconquerable activity to his belief that the stability and position of the republic would alike best be found in the home; the home where peace and love and joy should triumph and where millions might sit at tables of abundance—hearthstone and roof being forever rescued from the canker of rent and usury and its surrounding acres held by the warrant of a noble and beneficent nation. Upon the passage of this bill by the Senate in May, 1858, Johnson delivered a wonderful speech from which I submit a few sublime extracts, as follows:

"Let us take then a million families who can now hardly procure the necessities of life, and place them each on a quarter-section of land—how long will it be before their condition will be improved so as to make them able to contribute something to the support of the Government? Now, here is soil producing nothing, here are hands producing little. Transfer the man from the point where he is producing nothing, bring him in contact with a hundred and sixty acres of productive soil, and how long will it be before that man changes his condition? As soon as he gets upon the land he begins to make his improvements, he clears out

his field, and the work of production is commenced. In a short time he has a crop, he has stock and other things that result from bringing his physical labor in contact with the soil. He has the products of his labor and his land, and he is enabled to exchange them for articles of consumption. He is enabled to buy more than he did before, and thus he contributes more to the support of his Government, while, at the same time, he becomes a better man, a more reliable man for all governmental purposes, because he is interested in the country in which he lives."

"Our true policy is to build up the middle class, to sustain the villages, to populate the rural districts, and let the power of this Government remain with the middle class. I want no miserable city rabble on the one hand; I want no pampered, bloated, corrupted aristocracy on the other. I want the middle portion of society to be built up and sustained, and to let them have the control of the Government. I am as much opposed to agrarianism as any Senator on this floor, or any individual in the United States; but this bill does not partake in the slightest degree of agrarianism; on the contrary, it commences with men at the precise point where agrarianism ends, and it carries them up in an ascending line, while that carries them down. It gives them an interest in their country, an interest in public affairs; and when you are involved in war, in insurrection, or rebellion, or danger of any kind, they are the men who sustain you. If you should have occasion to call volunteers into the service of the country, you will have a population of men having homes, having wives and children to care for, who will defend their hearthstones when invaded. What a sacred thing it is to a man

(Continued on Page 4)

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Purifying Politics.

The purification of politics is a colossal task, full of pitfalls and temptations into which the Reformers, who are satisfied with their own unquestionable purity, are themselves most prone to tumble. The experienced politician, comparatively callous as his conscience may be, and versed in every trick and turn of "the game," knows too well the fatality of foul tactics and that detection therein means the end of his usefulness. In the professed estimation of the Reformers there is nothing too low to which the professional politician will stoop and there is no epithet of contempt too fierce to apply to him. But their premises are ill-founded and their conclusions unreliable. The greatest asset in the successful politician's capital is the reputation for good faith he maintains with those with whom he comes into contact. His word must be his bond, or his career is wrecked. He confides in few, because secrets are dangerous, and men who keep them are rare. The individual prize in politics, of course, is personal power, and that power can only be retained by relying on few counselors, on the ability to listen to everybody and to hold his own tongue. Scores of men, who are reckoned as politicians, have achieved that reputation either by looking wise and saying nothing, maintaining a pretense of superior information, or who are ingenious purveyors of interesting rumor, which is frequently mistaken for "inside information," albeit it is only "hot air." But the real work in politics is done by none of these.

The Reformers who have banded themselves together as the Lincoln-Roosevelt League are not all tyros in politics, but most of those who have been "in the ring" are still smarting under the memory of defeat or disappointment, and for that reason their usefulness is heavily discounted. The ravings, for instance, of a Jim Rea, whose entire political existence was due to the Organization's favor and his subserviency to Machine rule, carry small conviction. While the dethroned boss of San Jose has the grace not to assume the role of a repentant sinner, his ambition to "knife" the Machine, on account of personal grievances and disappointments, is not concealed. And there are others.

"THE SOUTH IS GOING DRY."

[This was read by Charles F. Moore at the Hotel Astor when five hundred Sons and Daughters of Dixie attended the annual dinner of the Southern Society.]

Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor balls at last,
For the miracle has happened and the olden days are past;
That which made Milwaukee famous doesn't foam in Tennessee,
And the lid in Alabama is as tight locked as can be.
And the comic paper Colonel and his cronies well may sigh,
For the mint is waving gayly
And the South is going dry.

By the stillside on the hillside in Kentucky all is still,
And the only damp refreshment must be dipped up from the rill.
North Carolina's stately Governor gives his soda glass a shove,
And discusses local option with the South Carolina Gov.
It is useless at the fountain to be winkful of the eye,
For the cocktail glass is dusty
And the South is going dry.

It is water, water everywhere, and not a "drop" to drink.
We no longer hear the music of the mellow crystal clink
When the Colonel and the General and the Major and the Judge
Meet to have a little nip to give the appetite an edge;
For the eggnog it is nogless and the rye has gone awry,
The punchbowl holds carnations,
And the South is going dry.

True reform in politics must be inspired by totally disinterested and purely patriotic motives. As long as there is evidence that the fight is being waged under the banner of reform by the "outs" against the "ins," by the disgruntled against the successful, with the hope of achieving personal power, emoluments and distinctions, the campaign, however titled, will not enlist the sympathy and support of the independent voter, in whose hand really lies the balance of power.

Hence the Reformers are at this great disadvantage. They profess to be animated solely by patriotic purpose, and with no hope or ambition for personal reward or power. The practical politician knows human nature better. He appreciates the fact that very few men indeed can be induced to undertake political work without hope of some kind of reward. If it is not a political job, it is some sort of political distinction, patronage or influence—power of some kind or another. And when a politician is unselfish

enough to take his coat off and work, without any directly personal aim, he is consoled with the reflection that his influence on behalf of some friend will be recognized in due time at headquarters. The game of practical politics, indeed, is mainly conducted on the principle, which is recognized in all human affairs, of mutual service for mutual benefit—"You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

But early in the game, the northern Lincoln-Roosevelt leaders seem to have convinced themselves that they cannot hope for victory unless they descend from the high ideals they have avowed and embark on the stormy and murky waters of practical politics. This week's revelations of the struggle for power in San Francisco made by Mr. Rudolph Spreckels and his lieutenant, Detective Burns, in their efforts to control the Republican county committee are as disappointing as they are astonishing.

The charges preferred against this most

eminent of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Leaguers are plain and circumstantial. Mr. Charles H. Forbes, secretary of the committee, has made a signed statement that he was offered a comfortable municipal berth if he would "throw down" the Organization and enlist under the Lincoln-Roosevelt banner. Mr. Fred G. Cartwright, a member of the committee, has made affidavit that Rudolph Spreckels sent for him and warned him that he and Mr. James D. Phelan had talked over Cartwright's business affairs, and that they might be seriously disarranged unless Cartwright consented to resign from the county committee. Mr. Rudolph Gereke, another member of the committee, charges that a representative of Rudolph Spreckels threatened to interfere with his business unless he supported the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. Mr. Ben Levy, a fourth member of the committee, has made affidavit that Detective Burns offered him a steady job at \$5 a day if he would forsake the Organization.

While such disclosures are not surprising to those who have studied the character of Mr. Rudolph Spreckels and measured his methods, they are bound to prove bombshells in the camp of those who hoped and believed that the birth and growth of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League meant a new era in the history of California politics.

No more disgraceful instances of trade and barter could be found in the secret annals of political "push" and "pull." That such offers should spring from the fountain-head of the Reformers is the sorriest promise for True Reform. Unless the Lincoln-Roosevelt League eschews and denounces such practices, its hope of making any impression upon the independent vote is gloomy, indeed. Better a thousand times to fight honorably and lose honorably than to use at the first opportunity the most debased weapons in "practical politics," the very method of warfare against which the Reformers are sworn to crusade.

If the Lincoln-Roosevelt League hopes for any measure of success, the sooner its members dethrone Rudolph Spreckels as a false prophet, the better for its chances. Personal power was the Spreckels goal in the graft prosecution, and he cared not how he reached it. The same ambition accounts for his plunge into politics, and apparently again he is careless of his methods if only they promise to spell success. If the victory of the League means the usurpation of William F. Herrin's power by Rudolph Spreckels, the last state of politics in California would be far worse than the first.

Arctic Commercial Venture

For the first time within the memory of living man and perhaps for the first time in all history, a material object inspires a polar expedition. We are told that Captain Benard, who is in command of the "Jacques Cartier," has left Dunkerque, France, for the Arctic. He does not go under the auspices of any society of learned men, but rather for commercial purposes. He is searching for new fishing grounds and for gold, iron, copper and precious minerals in Nova Zembla. That something may be found of commercial value is believed, possibly in view of the deposits of coal in Spitzbergen and gold in Alaska.

It is entirely as reasonable to suppose that valuable mineral deposits may be found in

the Arctic regions as well as in more favored districts. Indeed, the suggestion is made that if gold were known to exist at the North Pole the Pole would have been discovered decades ago by adventurous mining parties. All that one has to say is "gold," and the prospectors, who are at heart gamblers, will manage to reach any point whether in the tropics or in the coldest section of the world.

Perhaps Captain Benard will be the pioneer of an entirely new race of Arctic explorers. Perhaps he will report the discovery of gold. If he does, prospectors will do the rest, and the Arctic will no longer be *terra incognita*.

The so-called sympathy extended to a cold-blooded murderess is reprehensible from every standpoint, and the women who have plunged into print favoring her acquittal according to "the unwritten law" should be heartily ashamed of themselves. In the case of the betrayal of a young woman under promise of marriage the unwritten law is as defensible as anything laid down in Coke or Blackstone. But Mrs. Finn had been married twice and was the mother of at least two children, and as a matter of fact was just as wicked and as disgraceful as the dirty creature she murdered. She is deserving of no sympathy whatever from respectable, exemplary women; she was as brimfull of licentiousness and desire as her male companion, and was not the victim of betrayal in the proper sense of the word.

The despatches tell us that Count (no account, in fact) Boni de Castellane is suing for the custody of his children on account of his fool wife having married that other bogus "nobleman," Prince de Sagan. Now, as a matter of fact, Boni is not suing for the custody of his children at all. He is merely attempting to force the fool Anna, once his wife and now the wife of de Sagan, to hand over a few hundred thousand francs instead of the children. This Count (no account) Boni de Castellane is one of the lowest creatures in the world; and there is only one word in English that can be applied to the low-lived individual, and that word is composed of only four letters, the first and the last of which is the same consonant.

No American citizen who desires to understand the relation of the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom on the one hand and to the United States on the other can afford to overlook the essays published in the volume entitled "The Kingdom of Canada, Imperial Federation, &c.," by John S. Ewart, K. C. (Toronto, Morong & Co.). The manifold aspects of the subject are examined in as many as twenty essays, but the gist of many of them is contained in the two papers respectively called "The British Empire" and "The Future of Canada." Deserving, also, of special attention is the essay in which are brought out the marked differences between the Constitution of the Canadian Dominion (the British North America Act) and the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. These differences attest the remarkable change that took place in both British and colonial opinions in the thirty-four years which intervened between the creation of the Canadian Federation (1867) and that of the Australian Federation.

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to feel that he has a hearth-stone to defend, a home, and a wife and children to care for, and to rest satisfied that they have an abiding place. Such a man is interested individually in repelling invasion; he is interested individually in having good government.

"I know there are many, and even some in the Democratic ranks, whose nerves are a little timid in regard to trusting people with too much power. Sir, the people are the safest, the best, and the most reliable lodgment of power, if you have a population of this kind. Keep up the middle class; lop off an aristocracy on one hand, and a rabble on the other; let the middle class maintain the ascendancy, let them have the power, and your Government is always secure. Then you need not fear the people. I know, as I have just remarked, that some are timid in regard to trusting the people; but there can be no danger from a people who are interested in their Government, who have homes to defend, and wives and children to care for."

"I do not claim to be prophetic, but I have sometimes thought that if we would properly direct our legislation in reference to our public lands and our other public policy, the time would come when this would be the greatest government on the face of the earth. Go to the great valley of the Mississippi; take the western slope of the mountains to the Pacific Ocean; take the whole area of this country, and we find that we have over three million square miles. Throw off one-fourth as unfit for cultivation, reducing the area of the United States to fifteen hundred million acres, and by appropriating three acres to a person, it will sustain a population of over five hundred million people; and I have no doubt, if this continent was strained to its utmost capacity, it would sustain the entire population of the world. Let us go on and carry out our destiny; interest men in the soil; let your vacant land be equally divided so that men can have homes; let them live by their own industry; and the time will come when this will be the greatest nation on the face of the earth. Let agriculture and the mechanic arts maintain the ascendancy, and other professions and pursuits be subordinate to them, for on these two all others rest. When was there a nation in its progress, in its settlement, in its advance in all that constitutes and makes a nation great, that occupied the position we now occupy? When was there any nation that could look to the East and behold the tide of emigration approaching, and, at the same time, turn around and look to the mighty West, and behold the tide of emigration coming from that direction. The waves of emigration have usually been running in one direction, but we find the tide of emigration now changed, and we are occupying a central position on the globe. Emigration is coming to us from the East and from the West; and when our vacant territory shall be filled up, when it shall reach a population of one hundred and fifty or five hundred millions, who can say what will be our destiny?"

"When our railroad system shall progress on proper principles, extending from one extreme of the country to the other, like so many arteries; when our telegraph wires shall be stretched along them as the nerves in the human frame, and they shall be in parallel lines, and be crossed at right angles, until the whole globe, as it were, and especially this great center, shall be covered like a network with these arteries and nerves; when the face of the globe shall flash with intelligence like the face of man; we, occupying this important point, may find our institutions so perfected, science so advanced, that instead of receiving immigration, instead of receiving nations abroad, this will be the great sensorium from which our notions of religion or notions of government, our improvements in works of every description shall radiate as from a common center and revolutionize the world."

"If some people go and take quarter-sections, it does not interfere with the rights of others, for he who goes takes only a part of which is his, and takes nothing that belongs to anybody else. The domain belongs to the whole people; the equity is in the great mass of the people; the Government holds the fee and passes the title, but the beneficial interest is in the people. There are, as I have said, two quarter-sections of land for every head of a family in the United States, and we merely propose to permit a head of a family to take one-half of that which belongs to him. I believe the passage of this bill will strengthen the bonds of the Union.

By the Way

TRUTH ABOVE CREED.

The windows of our souls must be so broad
To let the sunbursts of God's glory in.
The single pane of faith, hard covered o'er
With superstition's moss, decaying creeds,
And dogmas old, is all too small to let
Truth's radiant rays refulgent beam within
The soul. Truth is as broad and high as the
Vast vault of heaven; beyond all finite flights
Of thought, co-equal with His philosophy
Who made the worlds opening to angels
In eternity, the boundless infinite.
Aye, grand and large unfolds the dome of truth,
Wherein Heaven's glow eclipses all conceits,
Of those who flout the isms of the age.
But man with small receptacle of sense,
With smaller plane of reason in his mind,
And all beclouded with mad fantasies,
Begot of bigotry and rigid creeds—
No real essence of the inner life—
Cannot perceive the truth, and hence presumes
To limit God, and mark the margins of
Eternity with his own life's brief span.
'Tis from distempered workings of the brain,
And grossest substance of decay, that creeds
Evolved from zealots lore, deny the soul
Its food of joy, the heart its wine of love.

NESTOR A. YOUNG.

Owens River.

Joseph Desmond is back in Los Angeles after a trip of several months' duration, extending over the principal cities of the East. Mr. Desmond will again make his home in Los Angeles, and will probably take up his old line of business. About a fortnight ago he made a trip to the Owens river, and as a contractor who has handled big things his remarks are worthy of close reading:

Convinced.

"We went over the Owens river country," said he, "in Fred Fenner's White steamer, accompanied by his desert-rat chauffeur. The trip occupied five days, and if I had needed anything to convince me of the future supremacy of Los Angeles as the commercial and social center of the Pacific Coast, this journey has certainly supplied it.

Elizabeth Lake Tunnel.

"We visited and stopped at the south portal of Elizabeth Lake tunnel and also spent some time at the north portal. The camps at each are bee-hives of scientific industry. There isn't a drone in their make-up. All the equipment is up-to-the-minute, and the work is going along faster than any engineer could expect at this period of construction. The people of Los Angeles acted wisely when they voted for the Owens River proposition, and I want to compliment them right here on having such engineers and superintendents in charge of this stupendous work. Laymen cannot understand just what the engineers are doing for Los Angeles in this Owens River project. A journey up there

and back would educate them along brand new lines of public thought and welfare. The work is under estimate now, and promises a complete vindication for the judgment of those who stuck by the Owens River project in its infancy. There is lots of work to be done on the Jawbone division. This will be let out to contractors the latter part of this month, and I have no doubt will be prosecuted with the same intelligence and energy as that on the Elizabeth Lake tunnel blocks.

A Fine Trip.

"I have visited every corner and every city on the Pacific Coast on horse back, on foot and where a machine could take me, but this Owens River trip with Randall Ellis was one of the pleasantest I ever experienced. Fenner's car didn't miss an explosion all the way up and back; there wasn't an hour when a man couldn't get a shower bath if he wanted it, and above all I have come back stronger in belief than ever that Los Angeles is the one town on the Pacific Coast to do business in, invest in, live in and make arrangements to die in.

Southern Californians visiting San Francisco cannot do better than stay at the Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough. First-class accommodations and service for first-class people. Gustav Mann, manager, formerly of Los Angeles.

Captain Sehon.

There has been another whirl in the struggle which is now going on in the Eighth Congressional District for the Republican nomination. Leroy A. Wright, the attorney and former newspaper man of San Diego, who was prominently mentioned as a candidate to succeed Congressman S. C. Smith, has retired from the field in favor of Captain John L. Sehon. Captain Sehon was formerly Mayor of San Diego, and was elected to that office as an Independent by the biggest majority ever given to a candidate in the city of bay and climate. He is a retired army officer, and after his election some effort was made to bar him from civic office by reason of this fact. There is ample precedence to support the position that retired army officers can hold civic office, notably the case of Daniel E. Sickels, who was a member of Congress from New York and at another time was United States Minister to Spain while still holding a commission in the army, retired. Captain Sehon is related to the Rollins family of this city, and he goes into this contest with the support of many of the Southern California counties.

Smith.

Congressman Smith's work is certainly cut out for him. Not only is he a member of the Congressional Committee which is investigating the problem of currency relief, but he has the hardest sort of a fight on his hands to obtain the Republican nomination in his district. Mr. Smith's predicament affords a splendid example of the advisability of attending to one's own business. While

Mr. Smith represented a Southern California district, he directly opposed the interests of his constituents by fighting the Owens river water project at every turn, thus imperiling the interests of the chief city of Southern California. I will not say that Mr. Smith's course in Congress was directed by the power companies, but I will repeat what I said before, that he could not have served the interests of these corporations to better advantage had he been in their inner circles.

Lighting Consolidation.

It is still too early to get at the exact facts in regard to the transfer of the City Gas Company and the Domestic Gas Company, which holds the majority of the stock of the City Gas Company, but there is an unwonted activity among such lighting magnates as William G. Kerekhoff, John B. Miller and A. L. Selig, and I am told that H. W. O'Melveny, the attorney, could tell a story of lighting company consolidation which would astound this city, were he minded so to do. From what I am able to learn, John B. Miller is the brains of the proposed consolidation of the Pacific Light & Power Company, the Edison, the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company and the City Gas Company. As everybody knows, Mr. Miller has the necessary financial connections in the East to bring about this result if all the various interests can be harmonized. The chief obstacle, I am told, is the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company. Mr. Walter B. Cline is scarcely apt to consent to the consolidation of his company with the others, unless he is given the directing influence in the consolidated company, and I have not yet heard that Mr. Cline and the Oakland people who are associated with him and who together control the destiny of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company, have come to any agreement with the would-be consolidators. It may take some months to work out the details of this proposition, and I think that if it is consummated, it will be found that the Standard Oil Company or men who are associated with it will be the dominant factors.

Ripley.

When all else fails in railroad circles, E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe, is pretty certain to keep the wheels in motion. Mr. Ripley has been a strenuous opponent of "the railroad in politics," something which California politicians know pretty well, and something which has cost the Santa Fe not a little in the way of privileges and favors. Now Mr. Ripley takes the initiative in discussing the predicament in which the railways now find themselves. He says, "A year ago the public was asking why we did not spend money faster, why we did not double our improvements, why we could not furnish enough track, enough cars, enough power. Now it is asking us why we did not keep our money, and says that we ought to have foreseen the lean period. . . . With governmental regulations, both state and national, which are wholly directed toward limiting railroad revenues and increasing railroad expenses, it is small wonder that it is hard to borrow money." At all events, no

one will deny that Mr. Ripley has a succinct style.

Desmond.

By this time Mr. C. C. Desmond no doubt keenly appreciates the benefit in having a lawyer properly to present a case in an investigation. I have had some little experience with these investigations, and when one side has trained legal talent at its command and the other side has none, it is not difficult to prophesy who will get the worst of it. Mr. Desmond's case against those charged with incompetence, inability to enforce discipline, and immorality was splendidly befogged by the lawyers who were present at that investigation maybe for that purpose. Were the truth winnowed out, it would become apparent that a general reorganization should be the order throughout the Whittier institution, but that this result may be brought about I am not at all sanguine. Too many side issues have been introduced, no doubt purposely, to ball up the whole matter. Nevertheless, sooner or later, the truth will come out. I was not at any one of the hearings, but from a rather careful reading of the reports in the various daily newspapers, I would suggest to Governor Gillett that at the next investigation which is ordered in any state institution it would be wise to refrain from sending men whose opinions on the issue involved were seemingly preconceived.

The Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough streets, is the best place to stay in San Francisco. First-class service for first-class people. Gustav Mann, formerly of Los Angeles, Manager.

Good Roads.

The good roads campaign goes merrily on and the campaign committee has enlisted the assistance of all of the women's clubs of this county. The Pomona Board of Trade has unanimously indorsed the bond proposition, and has thus brought additional strength to the movement in a section in which considerable opposition was expected. It is usually unwise to prophesy as to the result of any election. Yet I venture the opinion that the road bonds will carry by a vote of approximately six to one.

Frank B. Long Piano. Unequaled in tone.

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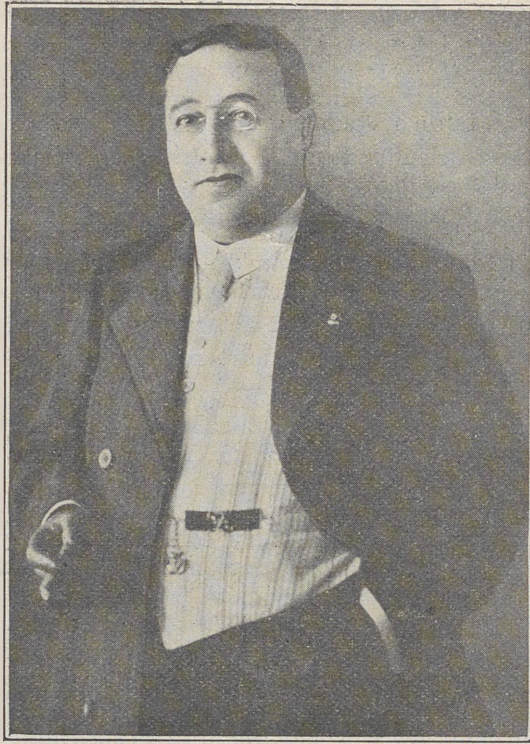
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FELIX J. ZEEHANDELAAR
Vice-Consul for the Netherlands

Felix J. Zeehandelaar has been made Vice-Consul in Southern California and Arizona for the Netherlands. This honor came to him entirely unsought, and while the pecuniary rewards of the office are practically nothing, Mr. Zeehandelaar is very properly pleased with this recognition from his native land. He was born in the Hague in 1852, and after coming to America spent considerable time in the newspaper business. No one who knows Felix J. Zeehandelaar as the chosen champion of the open shop would ever think that he was once a star reporter on the Hearst papers, but when he was working for the San Francisco Examiner there was no abler and more conscientious man in the northern city than he.

Cemeteries.

While the City Council has not yet been nerved up to the point where it will prohibit interment within the city limits; it is plain that this action can be forecasted at no distant day. An ordinance has been passed making it unlawful to bury dead human bodies outside of those portions of Evergreen and Rosedale cemeteries now in use for such purpose. The prohibition includes considerable ground in that part of Rosedale Cemetery south of Sixteenth street. The time will come, and that not far distant, when the cemeteries will be closed altogether. After that, maybe ten, maybe twenty years, parks will be in order.

Miss Buchter.

Los Angeles has the cheerful habit of paying small heed to musical genius within its own confines unless that genius is press agented and be-pictured in the daily newspapers. Some two years ago there was employed in the office of the Orpheum a dainty, pleasant-faced, pleasant-mannered lady, whom no one suspected of having musical ambitions. Miss Lillian Buchter, for she it was, went East and entered the studio of Mme. Etta Edwards, one of the ablest teachers in the country. Now we are told that Miss Buchter has secured one of the best

church positions in New York City—and a fine church position in New York City is really worth while. Miss Buchter is resting in Los Angeles prior to undertaking her work in New York.

Free Speech.

The City Council having repealed that part of the ordinance against holding public meetings in the streets, the Socialistic propaganda can go on apace. The Times and the opponents of the street meetings see a great menace in this action of the Council, yet on this point I differ. As long as the street orators are arrested and thrown into jail, they will be provided with all the ammunition which "martyrdom" offers. As long as the orators are allowed to talk unmolested, the interest of the public in their doings and sayings will subside. After all is said and done, the public is a great winner, and is amply able to separate the chaff from the few grains of wheat which these orators employ in their campaign. The best remedy for all concerned is to let them talk. For instance, I have no objections whatever to Dr. Houghton jumping up on a soap box every night and haranguing the multitude or the handful. Houghton, who may be taken as typical of these street orators, can talk for two hours at any time on any subject, and in each oration can be depended upon to give utterance to at least one thought worthy of consideration. The rest does not matter.

Cole and Harper.

The names of Nathan Cole, Jr., and Arthur C. Harper have been so frequently used in connection with political matters in the last three or four months that the reading public seems to have lost sight of the fact that the greatest enterprise in which Cole and Harper are concerned is not in the direction of political affairs, but in beet sugar manufacture. I am moved to this explanation by the fact that the new beet-sugar factory at Corcoran has been completed. This plant, which is the most complete and up-to-date factory in the world, is equipped with every modern method. The buildings are of reinforced concrete, and nothing has been spared to reduce the cost of manufacturing to the lowest possible notch. Los Angeles capitalists are responsible for the creation of this industry in the San Joaquin, the Pacific Sugar Company already having one successful factory in operation at Visalia.

Edson.

This is from the Chicago correspondent of "Musical America" of New York: "The apostle of American music for Americans. Charles Farwell Edson, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been expounding his creed locally after an invasion of the East. He is an enthusiast, and has a creed of art that is emphatically patriotic. He holds substantially that English is sufficiently sonorous and beautiful to be used for all vocal purposes. He intelligently admits that Italian, with its broad vowels, admits more facility in vocalizing, yet holds that English can be written so as to sound just as soft and caressing to the ear. He urges that German and French songs and operas be sung in English as the effect would be to develop the music of America and composers of native worth. In

a recent interview in this city he concluded: "The music of the future will be music of America. The musical strains of all nations fused in the great crucible of Americanism will weld with the plaintive melodies of Indian legendary chants and the soft Creole folk songs of the South, into a magnificent music that will be as new and as great as the country itself and as strikingly individual." "

Twenty-five Years Ago.

I have previously had occasion to refer to the department in the "Express" "Twenty-five Years Ago Today," and to speak of its surpassing excellence as a reminder of how Los Angeles has grown. On Wednesday evening this surprising statement was published, taken from the "Express" of July 22, 1883: "The Street Superintendent has been empowered to hire four men for street work when needed." That brief sentence speaks volumes for the change which has come over this city, and tells the story better than a page of pictures and a whole midwinter edition of boom literature by the "Times."

Bar-Selected Judges.

The Los Angeles Bar Association is proceeding with its plan of endorsing candidates for the Superior Bench, and is preparing a ballot and instructions for its members. These ballots are to be submitted to the four hundred active attorneys who are members of the Association. They will be sent out on the last day of the month, and will be opened and counted by the committee of the Bar Association on August 6. With the ticket so prepared, the Bar Association proposes to go to the County Conventions and induce them to indorse the selection of the lawyers. Perhaps the conventions may do

so, but if they do, there will be no end of "hollering" by political lawyers and their adherents who do not want to see the bench freed of political considerations.

May Sutton's Rules.

May Sutton's rules for health are six in number. Three positive parts of her program are: First, "eat what you want"; second, "take long walks"; third, "get all the fresh air you can." The three negative adjurations are: First, "do not drink coffee"; second, "do not drink tea"; third, "do not exercise too much." As to medicines, she says: "Medicines for that 'out-of-sorts' feeling may cause girls to imagine they feel all right, but what they need is more fresh air and not so much sitting around the house in tight-fitting clothes as so many of them do." I do not remember ever having seen a health guide in more compact form than May Sutton's proposes.

Zellerbach.

Things are certainly doing in the white paper business in this city. The Zellerbach Paper Company has taken the entire Bernard building on Los Angeles street, just north of First, and now has about 60,000 feet of floor space which will be devoted to the paper business. This is aside from the heavy stock in warehouse. This additional space secured by the Zellerbach Paper Company gives the concern the largest floor space of any paper house in the Southwest.

Fleming.

In this connection there is a new Richmond in the paper business. C. W. Fleming, who for many years has been local manager of the American Typefounders Company, has taken the management of a new paper wholesale house which is to open here very shortly, and then there will be three Richmonds in the field, instead of two.

Indigestible for Leaguers.

If the plans of the Second and Third Ward Republican Club do not miscarry, some political history should be made at the elaborate banquet the club is arranging for August 1 at Levy's. The executive committee expects that it will be necessary to lay covers for one thousand guests, and according to the present program the speakers will be Governor Gillett, Senators Perkins and Flint, Congressman McLachlan and Mr. George A. Knight. Such an array of political eminence is at least calculated to supply food for reflection for the Lincoln-Roosevelt Leaguers. Each of these distinguished speakers is more or less of a thorn in the side of the Leaguers, who ascribe their political eminence to the friendly aid of the hated Organization. The Second and Third Ward Republican Club evidently is not looking for conciliation, but throws down the gauntlet to the Leaguers with a vengeance. It is difficult, however, to see how even the most impassioned of the League's leaders can question the Republicanism of any one of the five eminent speakers, nor can they dispute their loyalty either to Roosevelt policies or to the Roosevelt ticket of Taft and Sherman. The Leaguers are bound to have a hard time this campaign in maintaining their equilibrium between the devil and the deep blue sea. Will the most eminent of the Leaguers be invited to sit with

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There is only one safe way to get off a car—grasp the handle with the left hand and face the front end of the car, then if car should happen to start you would not be thrown. Do not attempt to get on or off car while it is in motion. After alighting, never pass around the front end of car. In passing the rear end, always be on the look-out for cars passing in opposite direction on the other track. Have no conversation with motorman. Any information desired, communicate with conductor.

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the One Thousand, and how will they swallow the oratorical menu provided by this distinguished quintet?

Again, the Perkins Luck.

Senator Perkins is the only one of the five who does not stand in the highest graces of all the Regulars. Senator Perkins' vote on the Cuban reciprocity treaty, shortly after his last election, and his opposition to the Roosevelt Greater Navy demand at the last session cannot be obliterated. But Senator Perkins is a pastmaster in the art of "explanationing." He has already been busy trying to prove that his record on the protection of the citrus fruit industry is unsullied, and that, as a matter of fact—if only his innate modesty did not interfere—he would call himself the really-truly father of the Greater Navy. Senator Perkins, doubtless, will once more be re-elected to the Senate by votes of the next Legislature and by the grace of fortuitous circumstances. There will be no opposition to Senator Perkins within the ranks of the Regulars. The Organization will be amenable to his candidacy, and Mr. George Hatton will once more see that the wheels of the Machine run smoothly to turn out the Perkins pattern. The Organization, indeed, has no one else to offer, and will let "well enough" alone. The Republicans of California would prefer Mr. George A. Knight, but Mr. Knight prefers to stay at home. The Lincoln-Roosevelt League will concentrate their efforts in the anti-Perkins fight upon a candidate not yet determined upon. Mr. Charles S. Wheeler is most talked of in the north. Mr. Wheeler is Mr. Rudolph Spreckel's right-hand man and his personal attorney. He was one of the incorporators of the Spreckels-Phelan street railroad syndicate, known as the Municipal Street Railways of San Francisco. Mr. Wheeler is regarded by many of the Leaguers as the next best man to Rudolph Spreckels or Francis J. Heney, either of whom they would prefer if conditions permitted. But Mr. Spreckels is such a tyro in politics, and indeed in patriotism, that he has yet to cast his first vote. Besides, he has vowed to devote the rest of his life to pursuit of graft, and when he has finished his job—a decade or so hence—of catching anybody he is pursuing in San Francisco, he intends, according to published interviews, to start similar proceedings in Los Angeles and other muckrakeable cities. All of which will hold him for a while. Mr. Heney? Unfortunately, Mr. Heney is a Democrat. Moreover, since the evening that Mr. Heney was one of the founders and godfathers of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League his glorious lustre has faded to a dim, faint and rather dirty glimmer. Mr. Wheeler's most conspicuous competitors in gazing at the Toga are Dr. Pardee, Mr. Chester Rowell and Mr. Charles M. Belshaw. It seems fortunate that Dr. Pardee is an oculist and can prescribe for his own strained vision. Mr. Rowell recently had a somewhat unfortunate experience at the hands of his own district. Mr. Belshaw has money, but his record is not sufficiently anti-Organization to commend him with any vast amount of enthusiasm to the Leaguers. Hence it should be seen that Fortune once more promises to favor Mr. George C. Perkins. He is not to be confronted by any opponent of remarkable strength, and once more he may thank his

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

At Close of Business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 9,433,513.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	16,975.37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	1,250,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits	737,192.36
U. S. bonds on hand	4,560.00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	None
Bonds, securities, etc., (bonds only)	605,547.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	\$ 696,610.13
Due from State banks and bankers	234,040.59
Due from approved reserve agents	550,722.61
Checks and other cash items	156,735.55
Exchange for clearing-house	228,493.64
Notes of other National banks	18,851.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	8,735.82
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$1,729,071.00
Legal tender notes	611,000.00
Cash and sight exchange	\$2,340,071.00
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer	4,234,260.34
	62,500.00
Total	\$16,344,549.50

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 1,250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,279,000.52
National bank notes outstanding	1,054,050.00
Due to other National banks	\$1,048,949.74
Due to State banks and bankers	565,802.18
Due to trust and savings banks	607,913.48
Dividends unpaid	3,092.50
Individual deposits subject to check	9,190,965.39
Demand certificates of de- posit	144,298.64
Certified checks	25,023.51
Cashier's checks outstanding	306,518.16
U. S. Deposits	501,319.38
Letters of credit	17,616.00
Total Deposits	12,411,498.98
Bond account	100,000.00
Total	\$16,344,549.50

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES—SS.

I, W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
J. M. ELLIOTT, STODDARD JESS.
W. C. PATTERSON, J. C. DRAKE.
W. J. TRASK, JOHN S. CRAVENS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1908.
HORACE B. KING,
Notary Public.

*No Real estate; no furniture and fixtures; no premium on United States bonds.

*Additional assets, not shown in above—One million six hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars. Book value of the stock of the Los Angeles Trust Company and the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, held by the officers of the First National Bank as Trustees, in the interests of the shareholders of that bank.

Statement of the Condition of the LOS ANGELES TRUST COMPANY.

Los Angeles, California,

At the Close of Business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$2,664,699.87
Overdrafts	98.79
Bonds, securities, etc.	656,792.74
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	436,500.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	574,925.90
Total	\$4,333,017.30
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	355,952.66
Deposits	2,977,064.64
Total	\$4,333,017.30

Statement of the Condition of the METROPOLITAN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Los Angeles, California,

At the Close of Business, July 15, 1908.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$ 335,797.90
Overdrafts	275.78
Bonds, securities, etc.	284,500.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	325,000.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	287,810.25
Total	\$1,233,383.93
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$ 250,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	88,361.54
DEPOSITS—	
Demand	\$615,283.74
Time	329,738.65
Total	\$1,233,383.93

lucky star. It is not to be presumed, however, that Senator Perkins will consider the indorsement of his long, faithful and distinguished services—which his re-election will imply—as in any way whatever due to Perkins Luck.

A Mutual Understanding.

Unless I read all signs awry, it will be a Democrat who will in reality be the inspiration and the leader of the Leaguers, and his name is Theodore Bell. The San Francisco "Call," which is the leading organ of the Leaguers in the North is playing Bell heavily in its news columns. On Bell's first appearance in public after his return from the Denver convention, the Democratic leader declared: "If you feel that you can't vote the Democratic ticket, for God's sake go and enlist under the banner raised by the courageous men of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League." Before the present campaign is over it is probable that the Lincoln-Roosevelt leaders will reciprocate, and the Leaguers, found unable to vote the Republican ticket, will be advised to rally to the standard of the courageous Bell. It will be much easier for many of the Leaguers to become Irregular Democrats than to be known as Regular Republicans.

Traction Deal.

The Pacific Electric has at last secured its right of way into Redlands, San Bernardino and Colton. This week a deal was made by which the minority interests of the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company were transferred to Mr. Huntington, who was already the holder of the majority stock. It enables him to consolidate the San Bernardino company with the Pacific Electric, something that he could not hitherto accomplish, as long as the Fishers of Redlands,

the minority stockholders, held the fort. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Huntington is extending the Pacific Electric line into the La Habra valley, and that he has a franchise which will carry this extension through Corona and into Riverside. Between Riverside and Colton is a stretch already covered by purchase, so that the aim of the Pacific Electric to get into Riverside, San Bernardino and Colton is at last in a position to be realized.

Joe Desmond.

In a previous paragraph I referred to Joe Desmond's account of what had been done in the way of aqueduct construction between here and the Owens River Valley. Now the news comes that Desmond has just secured a contract covering five years—that is to say, during the time that the aqueduct is under way—to feed the workmen who are employed from one end of the aqueduct to the other. Up to the present time there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among aqueduct laborers over the food which has been supplied to them at the rate of twenty-five cents per meal. Joe Desmond has taken this part of the aqueduct construction, and it is a very material part, too, out of the hands of the builders. He has had an experience in feeding people which cannot be duplicated by any contractor. It will be remembered that in the days following the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, Joe Desmond had the contract to feed the refugees and in thirty days he supplied 1,390,000 meals, and did it to the satisfaction of all concerned. So successful was his work in San Francisco that he was highly commended by the officers in charge of the refugee camps, and what he did has become famous in the commissary department of the army. Mr. Desmond will be paid twenty-five cents per meal for all meals served along the line of the aqueduct, and will be required to keep them up to a certain standard. He says that there is quite a bit of money to be made in this contract, and I am sure I hope he makes it.

"Tourist" Run.

The Auto Vehicle Company has decided to hold a tour from Los Angeles to San Francisco and return. The run will start about August 12, and will require ten days. It will be for Tourist cars only, and a large entry list is expected. J. S. Conwell, the head of the Tourist company, who is promoting the run, had hopes that the local dealers would combine with the dealers of San Francisco in a 1000-mile tour of the State, but on account of the little interest taken in the San Diego tour he decided to hold a run of his own, and the tour, which will rival the Glidden, has been planned. Leaving Los Angeles, the cars will go over the Newhall, and through either Mint Canyon or over the San Francisquito grade, probably the latter. The run will take the tourists over the Tejon to Bakersfield, where the first night will be spent. This will make a drive of — miles for the first day. The second day's run will be to Fresno, and the third day over the beautiful Pacheco Pass to San Jose. It will be only a short run into San Francisco the next day. The trip from Bakersfield to Fresno promises to be a hot journey, but it will be the shortest kind of



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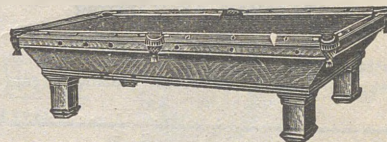
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E. Gerson announces the removal of his splendid stock of jewelry, silverware, glass and novelties to larger and better quarters at

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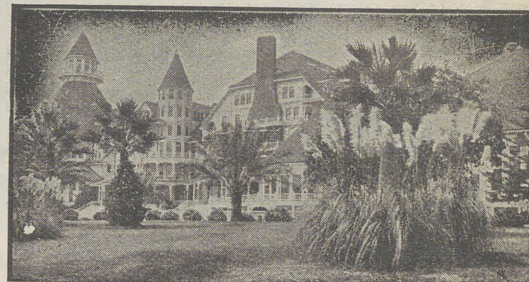
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After Theatre Suppers a Specialty
The Largest and Best Orchestra in the City.

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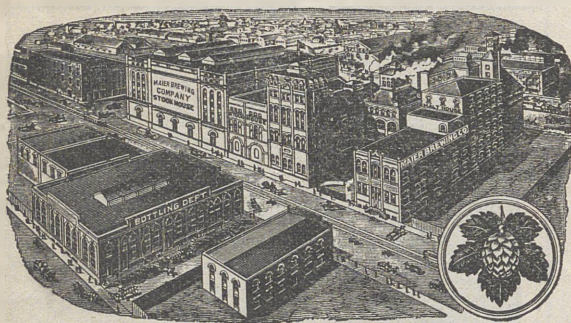
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a day's run. With the exception of this part of the run, the run up the valley is replete with picturesque scenery. On the third day there will be the opportunity of enjoying many mirages. For miles the motorists will appear to be almost surrounded by water, when in reality there is no water for a great distance. After a short stop in San Francisco, cars will return over the Coast route, with stops at Del Monte, Paso Robles and Santa Barbara. For those who have never made the run it will be a treat. Special entertainment will be provided at every town where a stop is made, and the run promises to be one long jollification. Owners need have no fear of trouble, as special repair and tire cars will bring up the rear of the procession to give aid to all who are forced to halt. All Tourist owners are invited to take part in the tour.

Fenner.

Fred Fenner, "Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron," has completed arrangements for the outing of owners of White autos at Conejo Lake, about thirty-five miles out of town. Fred Fenner has arranged tables and seats for the crews of fifty automobiles, and according to "ship's orders," which were issued recently, all supplies except barbecued meat and lemonade must be carried by each autoing party. The start is Sunday morning at 8 o'clock from the White Garage, and the return can be made at any time that suits the convenience of the picnickers.

Fenner's Generosity.

It was through the generosity of Fred Fenner, by the way, that the orphans of the Los Angeles Orphanage were given an outing to Venice one day this week. Mr. Fenner had the co-operation of Mesdames A. F. M. Strong, E. Nesser, J. Westley Sprague, F. W. Force, G. A. Bobrick, M. Sutter and M. Robertson of the school, and those who had cars in the run in addition to Mr. Fenner were Mesdames G. W. Hayes, C. Modini-Wood, A. F. M. Strong, P. W. Preston, F. B. Preston and L. M. Powell, and Messrs. F. L. Proctor, G. H. Pike, C. M. Wittick, George Wileox, A. H. Wedwards and S. W. Bixby. I do not think that any more charitable act has been performed by anybody in this vicinity than the simple act of taking these children on an automobile ride. Fred Fenner is a man who understands these things, and good luck to him.

"The Crusaders."

Gade's "The Crusaders" will be sung at Long Beach this, Saturday, evening by the same chorus which gave the initial production in this city. The work will be produced under the direction of Prof. J. B. Poulin, the same as in this city.

Evans, Jr.

The few people who met young Robley D. Evans while his father was at Paso Robles Hot Springs, are in no wise surprised at the report from Honolulu that he was engaged in a personal altercation with Lieutenant-Commander Mix. Evans, Jr., was not noted for his popularity at Paso Robles. Like a good many sons of famous men he has been spoiled by living in the limelight of other men's reputations. Of course, if the mix-up amounted to anything—that is if there was something more than words of no consequence—there will be a naval court-martial.

"Mother" Roberts.

We are promised a crusade by "Mother" Roberts, whom the "Times" vouches for as the real thing in the way of a campaign against the dance halls. It seems that "Mother" Roberts has read somewhere about the agitation over the public dance pavilions and halls, and she says that she is going to mingle with the dancers and see the wickedness for herself. She is going to mingle with the people who are doing the things which they should not do, and then she will start. She asserts that "there is much to be done here," although how she knows this is not clear, inasmuch as she has made no personal examination of conditions. All of which is a sure sign that there is to be more agitation by outsiders. It is respectfully suggested that "Mother" Roberts go home and attend to her own business. Los Angeles is perfectly competent to handle this question for itself, without hysteria and without blatherskiting. There is no occasion for "Mother" Roberts' sojourn in this city, unless she wants to settle down and become one of us and buy a town lot, and maybe a home of her own, and lead a quiet life like most of us do.

Father Mulvey.

The local papers are paying some attention to the case of Father Thomas J. Mulvey, assistant rector of St. Edward's Catholic Church of Brooklyn, who has left the priesthood because he cannot accept the recent papal encyclical on "modernism." Father Mulvey has made a statement in which he says that he cannot conscientiously follow the views imposed upon him by the church. That being the case, he is better off by being outside, and the church is better off with him outside. This appears to be the view taken by most of the prominent local Catholics, who are discussing this case with more than ordinary interest. It is the view that most of us—no matter to what church we give our allegiance, or whether we have no church affiliations at all—will accept as the proper course for the ex-priest.

Losing Players.

The time is approaching when the clubs that make up the Pacific Coast League will begin to "sell" their best players to the big eastern clubs. After that will come the



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"drafting" time, and when these two processes are over, the National and American Leagues will have secured the pick of the Coast ball players, and the managers of the clubs will have the fun of hunting all winter for new players, and recasting their clubs with these, and the men whom the big leagues did not think worth while. In other words, on account of the fetich of "Organized Baseball" the Coast loses every first-class player that is developed out here. There is no return benefit, as far as I have ever been able to perceive. Of course, the baseball trust will talk of "protection" and co-operation, but in the long run it all amounts to their getting the best of the deal, and the Coast League getting the cast-offs.

Other Days.

Time was when the Coast League clubs were "outlaws" in baseball parlance. In those "outlaw" days we had Joe Corbett, and Dr. Newton, and Rube Waddell, and Chase, top notch men if ever any were in the game, and there was only the possible chance that these men could be weaned away. Only two men ever left the Los Angeles club to go with "organized" ball. One of these was Rube Waddell, who was so erratic that he never could be depended upon. The other was Charley Atherton, whose going was not a calamity. On the other hand, we had the finest sort of players to be found anywhere outside of the big leagues. I wish that the Coast League magnates could be persuaded to be "outlaws" once again.

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Advertising.

The dramatic critic of the Graphic last week had something to say about the innovation that Harry Bishop of "Ye Liberty" of Oakland has made in regard to the orchestra. Mr. Bishop is done with theatrical orchestras, it appears, and has substituted musical attractions between the acts. His announcement in the program for the coming week is so surprising that I take the liberty of publishing it in full:

Encouraged by the enthusiastic reception of the musical numbers offered between acts, Manager Bishop has secured a number of very fine attractions for this portion of the entertainment at "Ye Liberty."

Next Monday night the famous "Strollers Concert Company" of New York will make its first appearance in this vicinity. The company consists of a quartette of musicians who are equally proficient as singers and instrumentalists. The members are Arthur G. Steel, first tenor and solo violinist; Howard E. Pratt, musical director and second tenor; William G. Wells, baritone and solo pianist, and George F. Ewing, basso and violin-cello soloist. All of the members have beautiful and well trained voices and as a vocal quartette the organization stands without a superior. The repertoire is so extensive that they could give a complete evening's performance for two weeks without repeating a number.

This is the organization's first appearance in any but a regular concert and Manager Bishop is giving his patrons an attraction which in hundreds of other cities is offered at a higher price than the prices for the "Ye Liberty Playhouse" where you will hear this renowned concert company in addition to the regular high class stock company's performance of "Sag Harbor" at the usual popular prices.

To say that the home of the "Strollers Concert Company" is in New York is amusing. Howard E. Pratt, who appears as musical director and second tenor, is an old pupil of Charles Bowes, and W. G. Wells, who appears as baritone and solo pianist, has sung in at least one of the local churches. I do not know Arthur G. Steel and George Ewing, but I hear they are both Los Angeles men. I fear we do not appreciate our local talent, but we certainly do know how to advertise.

Insuring Bank Deposits.

When so large and influential a journal as the "Saturday Evening Post" appears as the champion of the Oklahoma proposition to insure bank deposits, it may be taken for granted that the movement is spreading even in the East, which hitherto has disdained to consider Western methods as wholly sane. The "Saturday Evening Post" points out in a very lucid manner that in consequence of the panic of last fall not a single bank in Manhattan or Brooklyn that closed during that strenuous time has failed to open its doors or make arrangements so to do. "In other words," says the "Saturday Evening Post," "the actual condition of the banks had little or nothing to do with it. The trouble was due to a state of mind. Depositors were fear stricken, or more accurately speaking, bankers became afraid that depositors would become afraid, and to that fear is attributable the violent money derangement from the effect of which we still suffer." In Oklahoma, insurance of bank deposits is compulsory, and it is morally certain that if there had been any considerable loss from broken banks that fact would have been heralded far and wide by the opponents of the insurance plan. Had there been insurance of deposits in force in Los Angeles during the recent crisis, the only

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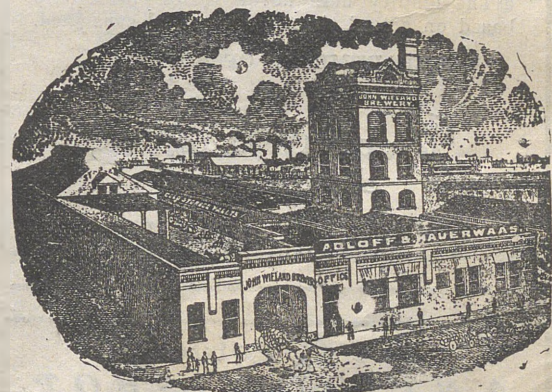
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loss would have been substantially about \$120,000, that being the deficit between resources and deposits which is said to have existed in the three "banks" which went to the wall. Considering that the bank deposits in Los Angeles are something like \$50,000,000, the percentage of loss is practically nil. In San Francisco there would have been a heavier loss, due to the failure of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company. But it is safe to say that had de-

posit insurance been in force the affairs of that bank would have been scrutinized much more closely than they were. It was a matter of common knowledge in San Francisco for a year or so prior to the failure of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Company that it was not in any too good condition, but what was every man's business was apparently no business of the politician-ridden Bank Commission of this State.

De Longpre.

Riter Fitzgerald, art editor of the Philadelphia "Item" waxes enthusiastic in a column editorial over the campaign for National Art of which Paul de Longpre is godfather and upon which he has been expending his best efforts. Mr. Fitzgerald publishes for the second time the following open letter written by Mr. de Longpre to the New York "Herald":

Editor of The Herald:—

"Our Paris correspondent writes that we must do the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies justice that, whatever may be the financial strain and political entanglements, both bodies are always ready to help financially any scheme for the furtherance of National Art.

"Often American onlookers have been utterly astonished at the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies curtailing for the sake of economy budget items relating to such vital matters as the army and navy and yet voting at the same sitting large sums of money for new Art items.

"It seems, indeed, as if there were an absolute agreement upon this point, that artistic culture is the most precious treasure of France!"

I quote the above from the Philadelphia Item. What a sad, striking contrast!

I have lived eighteen years in the United States, AND I DO NOT REMEMBER THAT THE AMERICAN CONGRESS EVER VOTED ONE DOLLAR FOR ART!

I do not even remember that the word "Art" was ever pronounced in Congress.

Yet America is the richest country on earth, with nearly one hundred millions of people; and I frankly think that there is more brain, more genius in this country than any other in the world.

Art elevates; Art is the redeemer, the purifier of the human mind. Art in a home means refinement and intelligence. Art makes life worth living, and the man with his millions, who does not care for Art is not half as happy as is the poor man who loves and enjoys it.

The man who lives simply for money LIVES AN EMPTY LIFE. He creates nothing and leaves nothing to posterity.

I would go even further. The man who lives for money alone cannot be a patriot; he cannot understand what patriotism means. The absorbing idea of most foreigners coming to the United States is to make money and go back where Art is king, and for that same reason the absorbing idea of the majority of American artists is to run away from their own country to Europe. Is not that order of things a disgrace to this great United States?

The day the American Senate and House of Representatives VOTE THE FUNDS FOR A NATIONAL ART GALLERY, FOR A NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ART AND FOR A NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC (or even one of these three) will be a blessed and most glorious day in the history of the United States. It will mean that unnumbered poor geniuses who have no money for Art education will be made known to fame.

IT WILL BE THE BIRTH OF AMERICAN ART!

The day the American Congress takes such a glorious step, the whole nation will cry "bravo!"

Here is one of the most splendid opportunities for an energetic legislator to start a campaign which will print his name in golden letters on the pages of American history. PAUL DE LONGPRE.

If whole-souled devotion to an object will effect its accomplishment, it will not be long before Mr. de Longpre's desire will be realized.

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New road from Oak Cliff.

New trail up Tahquitz.

Modern Bungalow Hotel. Accommodations with or without meals.

Tents and Cottages furnished for house-keeping.

Good general store, with moderate prices. Meat market, large dairy, steam laundry, electric lights; in fact, all city conveniences right in the heart of the woods. Perfect sanitary conditions. No poison oak. Persons with lung trouble not admitted. Amusements of all kinds: horse-back riding, bowling, billiards, tennis, croquet, dancing, orchestra.

Write for illustrated booklet to

WALTER WATKINS, Mgr.
Idyllwild, Riverside County, California.

Commercial Cowardice is a Stumbling Block

Brook & Feagans are not afraid to do unusual things if they are within the scope of the broad store policies they inaugurate and maintain.

Just so with our two splendid shops—unquestionably the best on the Coast. One of them in a separate building at the rear of our store is equipped for fine hand Engraving and Watch and Clock Repairs. The other one in the Brook & Feagans Building proper is for Designing, Diamond Setting, Jewelry Repairs and Manufacturing.

The quality here never varies—prices are based on actual time and material consumed.

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ANTIQUE SHOP
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Upholstering, Restoring and Re-finishes at Summer Prices

My Dear Harriet:

What could be more appropriate these hot summer days than a glimpse of the cool draperies and rugs that you may find on the fourth floor of Blackstone's handsome establishment. You know that it has become the thing to have a veranda living room, and Blackstone's is certainly the place to go if you desire to transform your commonplace front porch. For instance, just take a peep at their pretty Crex rugs, all in cool shades and dainty figures. Then look at the flowered draperies with which you can cushion your old chairs until they are things of beauty. And not only for the veranda do these rugs and draperies come, but they may be used to transform your bedroom. With side curtains of pink flowered drapery taffeta, with a ruffled spread to match on your bed, with those deep wicker chairs cushioned with the same, and a cool Crex rug to match on the floor—what more could any woman want? And there is one good thing about Blackstone's. If you can't find just what you want, they will manage to procure it for you in some way, and guarantee to satisfy you.

At the Ville I strayed into the shirtwaist department—and certainly not to my regret. My dear, I didn't realize what exquisitely dainty things shirtwaists can be until I got a glimpse of some at the Ville. Embroidered batistes, so fine and sheer they looked as if they might break at the touch; with

Lucille's Letter

rows and rows of tucks and insertions, and medallions and heaven knows what adorning them, lay in wait to snare the folly of



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Los Angeles, Cal.

the feminine fancy. They have the Japanese embroidery, the Armenian embroidery, and the more commonplace, but no less pretty home embroidery. One beautiful creation was made in a jumper effect, with mandarin sleeves. There was lace tucked everywhere, and the daintiest of wee rosebuds embroidered here and there. It was just the thing to wear with a reception suit. You know so often you feel when you take off your coat that you are not dressed up. Well, with one of the waists that the Ville is showing you will know that even your dear-

est enemy can't say anything about your appearance.

It may seem rather early to be talking of fall suits, but that is just what the ever-wise Boston Store is doing. They have just received their first consignment, and I'll wager they haven't many left at the end of the next two weeks. It would seem that the long, rather quaintly shaped coat is to be the thing for the fall. The new suits all have pretty velvet vests and collars of contrasting shades, and most of them are trimmed with satin bands and braid ornaments.

Blue is said to be especially good this season, and the Boston has every shade of blue you've ever seen, and some you haven't even dreamed about. An especially striking suit was in brown and green, with a wide stripe. It was an odd combination, but no end stunning. So if you can pluck up courage enough to think of a fall suit in July weather, a visit to the Boston Store will not be without reward.

As ever,

LUCILLE.

South Figueroa street, July Twenty-first.

Deborah's Diary

Dr. and Mrs. Jack McGarry and family have returned to their home on West Washington street, after an outing at Lake Tahoe.

Last week the engagement of Miss Lucille Chandler to Mr. Raymond Stephens was announced at a house party given by Miss Chandler at Terminal Island. The bride-elect is a charming young society girl, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Chandler of St. Andrew's Place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Braly and Mrs. Emma Braly of 1025 Arapahoe street, will sail the latter part of next month for a tour of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. McDonald of 2646 La Salle avenue have returned from Catalina. Later in the summer Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will spend several weeks at Lake Tahoe.

The Phi Delta Chi sorority girls of Marlborough School have been enjoying a house party at Terminal Island. Mrs. O. C. Bryant of Magnolia avenue acted as chaperon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Connell and Mrs. Connell's niece, Miss Marjorie Welch, spent a few days at Tahoe Tavern last week, during the course of their automobile tour through the Northern country.

Miss Lillian Rand, daughter of Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand, entertained recently with a box party at the Belasco and luncheon at the Hotel Alexandria, in celebration of her sixteenth birthday.

Mr. Herbert Pease, vice-president of Pease Bros. Furniture Company, has gone East to select new goods. He will visit all the leading furniture centers, and will attend the furniture exhibition.

The Misses Vera and Kathleen Spring of 742 Lake street have returned from a two weeks' outing at Catalina.

Monday afternoon Mrs. John W. Mitchell of Vermont avenue entertained with an informal garden party for Miss Dottie Latham, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Snyder.

Judge and Mrs. J. D. Bicknell and Miss Ella Cates of 1115 West Seventh street, have left for Washington.

Recent arrivals at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, from Los Angeles include: Mrs. M. V. McTrigg, Miss McTrigg, Miss Inez Dryden, Mrs. E. E. Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee Stephens, Sidney N. Reeve, Miss Carrie L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Byrne, Miss Alma Martin, Mrs. K. O. Martin, Mrs. Ira O. Smith, Mrs. T. M. McDanil, Mrs. M. J. Bagley, Miss Comstock, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, Jr., E. T. Tyron, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Spieth, Carl Reger, S. F. Sheldon, C. H. Wagner, Thos. Vigus, Geo. H. McCosky, Mr. and Mrs. Frabue Van Culin, William Van Culin, Master Frabue Van Culin, Mrs. Wm. Grant Fitch, Mrs. Annie T. Hoskins, Miss Ida B. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Sherer and son, T. H. McGowan, T. T. Woodruff, Edgar W. Thompson, J. O. Osborn, L. H. McGowan, Dr. J. V. Cooke, Miss Meta Hermann, Miss Blanche Silverberg, Mrs. Geo. Birkel, Mrs. Dorothy Eckland, C. A. Slutsman, J. B. Holtzclaw, Harrison Albright, Joseph R. Loftus, Gus Cline, Mrs. P. Gerhardy, Mrs. S. E. Maynard, J. E. Holton, Daisy Steele, Grace T. Wilson, J. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mitchell, C. G. Lynch, N. P. Parmenter, Miss Mable F. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rupert Johnson, Mrs. A. A. Peters, Miss Seigel, Mr.

and Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Lewis.

At Avalon.

Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Coatsworth and Miss Virginia Murray are a trio of Pasadena girls who are enjoying Catalina life immensely. They dance, swim, golf, play tennis, ride horseback and in fact take an active part in all Avalon amusements. The Coatsworths, who are extensive travelers, came to Pasadena from Buffalo, N. Y., about a year ago. Mr. and Mrs. Coatsworth prefer camp life while the daughters and their grandmother, Mrs. Coatsworth, senior, are at the Metropole. On Monday the family enjoyed a delightful trip to the Summit, the young people going on horseback and their seniors by carriage. A picnic luncheon on the heights was greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. R. H. Ingram and her sister, Miss Galt, of Louisville, who is spending the summer with her, entertained a party of ladies one afternoon recently, at Descanso. Under the wide spreading trees of the spacious lawn the guests whiled away the afternoon playing bridge, Capt. Goodall of Oakland courteously acting as coach to the inexperienced. Among the guests were Mes. J. B. Banning, C. M. Goodall, H. D. Keil and T. S. Manning.

Judge Klamroth, B. O. Kendall and wife



Back East

Excursions

ROUND TRIP RATES

Atchison, Kan.....	\$ 60.00	Kansas City, Mo.....	\$ 60.00	Omaha, Neb.....	\$ 60.00
Baltimore, Md.....	107.50	Leavenworth, Kan....	60.00	Pacific Junction, Ia...	60.00
Boston, Mass.....	110.50	Memphis, Tenn.....	67.50	Philadelphia, Pa.....	108.50
Chicago, Ill.....	72.50	Mineola, Tex.....	60.00	Sioux City, Ia.....	63.90
Council Bluffs, Ia....	60.00	Minneapolis, Minn....	73.50	St. Joseph, Mo.....	60.00
Duluth, Minn.....	79.50	New Orleans, La.....	67.50	St. Louis, Mo.....	67.50
Houston, Tex.....	60.00	New York, N. Y.....	108.50	St. Paul, Minn.....	73.50
				Washington, D. C....	107.50

On Sale July 21-22-23-28-29. Aug. 17-18-24-25. Sept. 15-16.

Colorado Springs, Colo., \$55.00; Denver, Colo., \$55.00; Pueblo, Colo., \$55.00.
On Sale July 1-2, Sept. 14-15.

Montreal, Quebec, \$108.50; Toronto, Canada, \$94.40.
On Sale July 2-3-6-7-8-21-22-23-28-29, Aug. 17-18-24-25.

Let me make your sleeping car reservations early and explain details.

E. W. McGee, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., 334 South Spring St.

were Pasadena over-Sunday guests at the Metropole. Tod Ford and family will relinquish their cottage here to the Kendalls on August 1, when they go to Santa Barbara for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Page War-der of Pasadena have been the guests of the Fords during the past two weeks.

Charles F. Holder on his return from the

fishing tournament at Clemente joined his wife at the Metropole for a stay of a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Banning entertained a party of friends at a musicale on Sunday evening at their cottage on Sumner avenue.

E. L. Doran and family have taken possession for the season of their handsome home on the heights overlooking the bay.

The Misses Doran have as their guests their cousins, the Misses Sutton of San Francisco. The entire party picnicked at the Isthmus one day last week, going down on the San Diego.

Mrs. Matthew Slavin, two daughters and maid, Mrs. John Bell Mhoon and Miss Mar-jorie Mhoon are a party of Pasadenans who have been spending a week at the Metropole.

Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, one of New York's eloquent ministers, pastor for 30 years of the Parke Presbyterian church there, has been spending a month at the Metropole, accompanied by his wife. Dr. Atterbury was granted a four months' leave from his pulpit and is enjoying this, his first trip to California, immensely. His brother and family, Dr. B. B. Atterbury of Pasadena, are camping here for the season. After visiting the Yosemite and taking the Alaskan trip, Dr. Atterbury returns about October 1st to his pulpit in New York.

Miss Marie Mullen, accompanied by her nieces, Miss Catherine Mullen of Los Angeles and Miss Hoffman of San Francisco, spent a couple of days at the Metropole early in the week.

French and English Models

Special Creations
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Exclusive Women's Hatter

346 South Broadway

On the Stage and Off

"The Lady from Laramie" is scarcely worth serious consideration as a play. In fact, it would not be worth consideration at all, were it not for the cleverness of the Burbank stock company. Its author has evidently gathered together a few unimportant incidents, read a few cheap novels depicting the life of the English aristocracy as it is not—and strung the whole into a flimsy fabric bound with the glorious red, white and blue. The English are all hopeless snobs and the Americans are people who aren't at all American.

As Violet Beauchamp, an ideally "Lady Audley's Secret" sort of a noblewoman, Margo Duffet is at her best, and her beauty is strikingly set off by a number of handsome gowns. Blanche Hall is a most spontaneous tomboy as the doughty little Robin, and William Desmond is sincerely flamboyant as the exponent of "the great American eagle." The ridiculous wild-west character of Weatherford is well taken by Byron Beaseley and H. J. Ginn is beautifully caddish as a burlesque lord.

As an example of what a good company can do with a bad play, "The Lady from Laramie" is worth study.

Summer turns at the Orpheum are apt to smack of the commonplace, and this week's offerings are no exception to the rule. "A Night on a Houseboat" is novel only so far as its setting goes. The singing and dancing are tame affairs. The Fadettes are always enjoyable, even in the concentrated warmth of a capacity Orpheum house, and the fresh-faced girls are a grateful relief from the rouged and powdered stage beauties who "make music." The familiar turn of World and Kingston deserves the name of "real vaudeville entertainment," and Midgley and Carlisle do a juvenile sketch that might best be described as "cunning." The Girl of Yonkers continues to steal everything in sight, with Miss Elwood sufficiently recovered from her illness to replace Myrtle Selwyn as the lady with the "taking" manner. The audience warmed up to the tattered half of the Clifford and Burke team, and strenuously applauded his comedy; while the artistic efforts of Bert Levy were received with far less enthusiasm than is usually displayed, and assuredly far less than they deserved.

May Robson, who comes to the Mason

Opera House next Monday in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," announces that in the future she will write her own plays, believing that she will obtain better results in that way. Miss Robson holds that the best playwrights have been those who are themselves, or have at some time been actors, and that it is necessary for every star to practically re-write any part in which he, or she, appears, and that it would be just as well and as easy to construct the whole thing themselves in the first place. Said Miss Robson: "The best dramatists in every age have been players beginning with Shakespeare down to our own time and country. The late Dion Boucicault and James A. Herne were eminent examples of worthy and successful playwrights, as are David Belasco and Augustus Thomas today. It is not from the literary viewpoint that I speak, but from the mechanical or 'actable' quality, if I may use the term, which it is impossible for laymen to breathe into their work. The most exquisitely rounded sentence will often go for naught when spoken in a public performance of a play, and it is only by long experience that the actor learns how not only to speak the words, but so to arrange them that they will prove most effective in conveying the thought. Sometimes it is necessary to try a dozen different intonations with one speech, before the proper one is reached, and times without number the wording of it must be changed entirely. Then, again, think how much must be conveyed to the audience through action and facial expression, without any use of words whatever. I hold that the actor is the most important element in the success of a play and that in nine cases out of ten he should receive equal credit with the writer, not only for his delineation, but the authorship as well. There is no reason why the majority of stars, those possessing any literary instinct at all—and most of them do—should not write their own plays. They

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Grounds where Spanish Dinners will be
served as in Old Californian Days.

Parties can reserve Tables.

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Miss Fremont Benton at the Orpheum

certainly, better than any other, must understand the sort of work to which they are suited and the kind of characters they can play to greatest advantage. I know the objection that will be raised to this is that the star would want to monopolize the 'spot light,' but I don't think this to be true by any manner of means. I know in my own case I am always glad to have any member of my company make a 'hit,' and I think the same is true of the majority of those

having their own companies. I feel quite sure that many of our leading actors will soon be doing this very thing that I am going to attempt. I know of several who have already done so. Francis Wilson, with whom I had the honor to be associated for two seasons, is the author of four great plays, which have not as yet been produced, but for which I prophesy great success when they are staged."

Trusty Tips to Theatre Goers.

Grand—"Gayest Manhattan" has been the talk of the town for two weeks, and the advertisement, "see the bathing beauties," and "see the elopement," have become familiar to everybody. Thirty thousand people in round numbers have seen the play, and the demand for seats is still so strong that the management has decided to run the piece for a third week. The Gayety Company aims to meet the demand for a "summer show." Every detail is studied with the object of making a feast of beauty for eye and ear. The result has been eminently satisfactory, as is proved by the box office returns, and already the Grand has been christened "The Weber and Fields of Los Angeles." For the third week of "Gayest Manhattan," commencing Sunday, July 26, there will be some new songs, but the special features of the play remain unchanged.

BELASCO THEATRE Belasco, Mayer & Co. Proprietors.

Main St. bet. Third & Fourth.
Main 3380 Phones Home 267

Last Times, Saturday and Sunday

"The Rose of the Rancho"

Beginning Monday night

"THE CHRISTIAN"

Regular Belasco Prices prevail. Every night, 25c to 75c. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 25c to 75c.

MASON OPERA HOUSE H. C. WYATT Lessee and Manager

ONE WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY,
JULY 27—MATINEE SATURDAY

MAY ROBSON

IN HER GREAT SUCCESS
THE REJUVENATION OF

AUNT MARY

SEATS READY.
PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

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VAUDEVILLE

Week Commencing July 27

Fred Bond and Miss Fremont Benton

Herr Grais' Prodigies

Alf Grant & Ethel Hoag

Leipzig, the Royal Conjuror

A Night on a Houseboat

Clifford & Burke

Orpheum Motion Pictures

The Fadettes of Boston

Matinee Every Day

GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE HOME OF MUSICAL COMEDY

Main Street Between First and Second.
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Commencing July 26

In Response to Insistent Public Demand
THIRD AND LAST BIG WEEK

THE GAYETY COMPANY

In the Midsummer Whirl of Fun, Music and Girls,

GAYEST MANHATTAN

All the Talked About Features Retained.
New Songs Interpolated.

Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday

FISCHER'S THEATRE E. A. FISCHER Manager

Home A 6968 119-121 W. First St., Sunset Main 4044

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 27

"DOOLEY IN MEXICO"

New Song Hits, Advanced Vaudeville Numbers, and the latest Moving Pictures. Matinees daily, except Friday Ladies' Souvenir Matinee Thursday. Friday, Amateur night, always a hit. Prices, 10c and 20c. Reserved Seats, 25c. Evening Shows at 8 and 9:30.

Orpheum—Mr. Fred Bond and Miss Fremont Benton are the stellar attractions for the week at the Orpheum. Both are well known comedians, and with a supporting company of four will present a laughable farce entitled, "Handkerchief No. 15," in which their talents are admirably displayed. This little twenty-minute sketch carries more

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Last Times, Saturday

"The Lady from Laramie"

Beginning Sunday Matinee

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO"

Matinees every Sunday and Saturday, 10c and 25c. Evenings, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

laughing material than the majority of three-act comedies. Herr Grais, whose simian comedians have entertained the Orpheumites on several occasions, returns with another troupe of animal prodigies. Prominent among these is Diavoleno, whose specialty is looping-the-loop on a bicycle. Diavoleno rides with the skill of a human being, and more than human daring. Alf Grant and Ethel Hoag come with a new offering, entitled "A Merry-Go-Round," that is said to be replete with excellent laugh material. Mr. Grant is a well-known monologist, and Miss Hoag is a pretty and petite comedienne who sings with more than soubrette ability and dances with alluring grace and agility. Leipzig, a magician whose ability has gained him the title of "The Royal Conjurer" in Europe, comes here for the first time. The Fadettes, Clifford and Burke, and A Night on a Houseboat remain for another week.

Mason—If the play of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," which May Robson will present at the Mason Opera House for a week, commencing Monday, is as clever as the book by Anne Warner, theater-goers may expect something of a treat.

Belasco—The "dolce far niente" atmosphere of "The Rose of the Rancho" will be replaced by the strenuous gloom of "The Christian," with Jane Grey as Glory Quayle, and Hobart Bosworth as John Storm.

Burbank—The perennially revived "Man from Mexico" should allow Byron Beaseley ample opportunity this week.

VENICE AUDITORIUM

Beginning Sunday, July 19,

Musical Comedy Co.

—IN—

"The Girl in Green"

Every evening and Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.

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On the Chutes, Miniature Railway and Merry-go-Round, Free Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

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Among the Artists

BY RENE T. DE QUELIN

Our review of fresco painting last week was for Buon Fresco, the true fresco of Renaissance artists. We will now take pleasure in giving another class of fresco painting, termed Fresco secco, an offshoot from the buon fresco, and one which is practiced by every German, Italian and French decorative painter of today. It is as follows:

"After the general plastering of the wall intended for this process has been finished, and a superior coat of lime and sand has been laid over the surface, the whole is then allowed to dry thoroughly. When this wall is found to be in a perfectly dry state, the surface, so far as may be required, is rubbed with pumice stone, and late on the day previous to that on which the painting is to be commenced, the plaster must be carefully washed with water, into which a small portion of lime has been infused; next morning the wall must again be washed. After this is completed the cartoon is fastened up, and the outline being pounced, the artist commences his work. The colors used in this method are similar to those employed in true fresco; they are mixed in the same way with water, and the white pigment is lime. If, as the operation goes on, the wall should become too dry, a syringe pierced with many fine holes, is used to moisten it. Painting done in this way will bear washing as well as real fresco, and is equally durable. As regards mere matters of ornament, it is a more certain and ready mode of working

than solid fresco; for, owing to the complicated forms of ornament, it is impossible, in the latter art, to make the joinings at the proper outlines; therefore, merely decorated walls in fresco never are satisfactory to the eye of taste, and this defect is very evident in the loggia of the Vatican. Another great advantage fresco-secco has over fresco-buono is, that the former may be quitted and taken up again at any point. We have now shown all its advantages. On the other hand, we are bound to say that, except where merely ornamental painting is concerned, it is in every respect a very inferior art to real fresco; for paintings in secco are always opaque and heavy in their character, differing quite, in this essential point, from true fresco, which is lightsome, and has much clearness of tone, often a fine transparency. Fresco-secco, therefore, cannot be placed in the same elevated rank as fresco-buono; indeed, with few exceptions, it has always been in the hands of inferior masters of the later Italian Schools, and none of the works of these men in this style have any high reputation. There appears, however, to be some difference in the durability of the German and French fresco-secco, and the Italian of the present day; the two former will bear some washing, that of the Italian at the present time will wash out." Although this claim has been made, it is not a positive fact that the fresco-secco will stand washing. Very many experiments

have been made by highly educated artists who have devoted much time and expense for the development of this branch of art in the last fifteen years, and it is still clouded with doubt and misgivings, the consensus of opinion being that it is unsafe for works of any value or importance, and that the modern method of working on canvas in oil for all valuable mural work, and which is applied to the wall by the French method of applying a paste to the back of the canvas, made of a mixture of white lead, varnish and a little oil to keep it open. Any painting put up in position on a wall has two great advantages. First, the white lead paste removes all possibility of any chemical attack on the canvas from the bare plastered wall, also preventing dampness, should any exist, to attack the canvas; secondly, by this method the mural work is absolutely secured to the wall in the very best manner, and in case of fire or some unforeseen happening, the painting can be immediately removed by just lifting one corner, as it readily comes away by gently pulling. The painting can then be taken out of the building in a hurry, and preserved, which, of course, is impossible with any kind of fresco.

The great drawback to oil painting is that some colors blacken by being exposed to the gases in the atmosphere, but that also has been overcome by giving the surface a good coat of wax, which prevents the gases at-

tacking the colors. "As many inaccurate ideas are apparently entertained as to the influence of sulphur gases on pigments, it will be well to state the case accurately. Sulphuretted hydrogen is the product of sewage, or of animal and vegetable decomposition. A stream of this gas turned on dry white lead paint will change it to a deep umber. White lead blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen will bleach by the action of sunlight, easily." Mural paintings in oil must never come in contact with plastered walls, but should rest on the wall by the white lead process.

Very many big mural painters of today do as Mr. John La Farge did twenty years ago, execute their important work with colors ground in wax instead of oil; the difficulty attached to this is that the painter is compelled to buy dry colors and grind them himself in the wax, and this again must be thoroughly understood to obtain success. La Farge did this with the aid of his assistants, although a wearisome and tedious process. But there is no fear whatever of any color being attacked by gas of any kind, and the work, if kept free from dust, will be bright for years after as the day it was painted.

Miss Pauline Curran has an exhibition of Japanese prints at the Attie Studio in Cumnock Hall. It is open from 3 to 5 Wednesdays and Saturdays during July.

Maurice Ingres writes from Santa Bar-

bara that he is working upon a portrait of Miss Nina Jones (daughter of Mrs. Potter by a former marriage). Mr. Ingres considers himself very fortunate in having been given the commission for this portrait, as Miss Jones is considered one of the great beauties in the select Santa Barbara society, and one who is possessed of an unusually charming personality. It is with pleasure that we learn that Mr. Ingres has this portrait, as we are sure the result will be worthy of both sitter and artist. A portrait of the artist's son, now hanging in the Steckel gallery, assures this, and we may look forward to the completion of the present commission with special interest.

Mrs. Borglum states that she has discontinued her Sundays "at home" for the present, as she intends to go to Santa Barbara for a little sketching and a rest. Mrs. Borglum has had excellent success with her landscapes, having sold quite a number. She has also had quite large classes, for which she is well known.

We have just been notified of a new school in New York City that will open for the fall term. It is called the National School of Art "a co-operative school," which is established at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth street. This school will fill a much needed want in the training of an art life, in that it will encourage and respect the individuality of each and every student; study and coact each along the proper lines of his own peculiarities, which heretofore have all been subdued and forced into stereotyped lines of strict academical obsolete roads, that invariably in later years have cost untold labor for the individual to break away from in order to be able to express themselves in their own manner. While it is true that the art of drawing, painting or modeling is beset with many technicalities that have to be learned in the school or studio, still it should be taught by the master that each individual soul and character is quite different from the other, and that an art school should not be a medium to put forth so many pupils into the world all with the same ideas and methods of expression so that they are immediately recognized not as an individual, but as a fragment of such and such a school. Take, as an example, our E. A. Abbey, who was practically invited to leave the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Why? Because he would not and could not conform to old fogeyism, with the result that he had to find his own way out, which took him years of hard and laborious work. This new school, then, is one to take the individuals and encourage broader views and strengthen them from this standpoint, at the same time securing for them a perfect foundation upon which to establish a solid footing for all future work. Able lectures and criticisms will be daily given, with the studies in all classes by such men as Fred Melville, Du Mond, Wenzell, Ashe, Fletcher Ransom, Brehm, Blenden and Campbell. Another fine aim of this school is to make all of its pupils practical and ready to earn their living in any branch they may take up. It was the writer's experience to have spent ten years as chief of the art department in the Tiffany studios, and to find, out

of the hundreds of applicants for designing in the various departments that not one in three hundred had the remotest idea of how to adapt their work to any particular branch which they wished to adopt. This valuable practicability of the work will be taught and impressed upon each individual pupil. For instance, there is a class in "fashion designing," that will be taught in a practical way. And again for stained glass and decoration. It is one thing to understand anatomy, and be able to draw a figure well from a model in school, but it is an entirely different thing to draw for the many activities that offer themselves to the gifted and clever pupil. As in fashion plate designing there are certain touches and accentuations which must be carefully studied and rendered, and so with stained glass, figures for which must have a certain ecclesiastical feeling and touch that is unmistakable. How ridiculous it would be to present a drawing from actual life, no matter how well drawn, for either of these. They must have the distinctive qualities which belong to their class, and are immediately recognized as such. Hence this school will make its pupils ready to take any position in the practical world that needs them. This has been the great stumbling block of all pupils; they have found that they had to learn, as it were, all over again, which has discouraged so many. It is claimed by this school that it will be not only unnecessary to go abroad to study or to take a post graduate course, as it will be truly a National School of Art, which claims to make every individual who has ability, do his best, without the necessity of going abroad to a foreign country, and encounter the pitfalls of a hazardous Bohemian life that endangers the future of so many. This school has made arrangements with boarding houses in the immediate neighborhood, which have all been strictly investigated, so as to insure the immunity of any pupil from anything but of the most refined and homelike surroundings at the least possible expense for such accommodations. A prospectus will shortly be forwarded on application to this school, which will give all the details of the work intended.

There is being built on Grand avenue near the present postoffice a substantial building, in iron and brick, to be known as the "Temple of Art," which is designed specially for the requirements and convenience of artists. It will consist of a large number of studios of all sizes, and numerous assembly halls that will be adapted for the purpose of exhibitions, lectures, entertainments, and for the purpose of lodge rooms. The upper floor is entirely in studios; each studio will have a sky-light specially designed and adjusted to the requirements of the artist's work as well as generous sized side windows, so that the lighting facilities can be adjusted to all necessities. The building will be heated by steam and every room will have running water. In fact every convenience and want has been duly anticipated and met. It is also a good location as the cars of several lines are within a few feet of the premises. It is expected to have the building complete for occupancy by December 1. Mr. Walter H. Jenkins will be the manager to whom applications can be made for the rental of the Studios.

Temple of Art Building

now being built on Grand Avenue, near 7th, will be dedicated exclusively to art studios and assembly halls. For information apply to W. H. JENKINS, Mgr., 1811 Orange St. Telephone E 1467

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Autos and Autoists

By W. CUMMING MONTGOMERIE

You never can tell what a German is going to do next. Who in the automobile world would have thought that a Mercedes car would win the Grand Prix—but it did, and there's the rub. Not only did a German car win, but a German named Lautenschlager drove it. The Benz cars, also German, were second and third, but in these two cases Frenchmen were the pilots, Hemery, a former Vanderbilt Cup winner, being second, and Hanriot third. The German victory was, naturally, not very popular, but the Frenchmen, like the true sports they really are, swallowed the big lump in their throats and cheered lustily. The accidents were numerous, two men being killed. Cizsac,

driving a Panhard at eighty miles an hour, overturned, and he and his mechanic were pinned under the mass of junk, and when rescued were found to be horribly mangled. They died the same day. A Weigal car, driven by Harrison, an Englishman, turned a summersault at a corner near Eu. He was badly crushed, but the surgeons say that his injuries are not fatal.

It was a glorious day for racing, and the track was in a fair condition when the start was made, although it had been cut up a bit the previous day by the Viotorettes race. There was every expectation that records would be smashed, and these expectations from the beginning were realized. The speed was marvelous from the start, and the first six cars to finish the first round beat the best lap record of Nazarro last year. Nazarro and Salzer made the fastest laps in thirty-six minutes and thirty-one seconds, or at the rate of 126.5 kilometers an hour. The race was the most exciting since the Grand Prix was inaugurated.

A terrific pace was set from the start, and three Frenchmen, Thery, Bablot and Szisz, and Wagner, the Italian, and Salzer, a German, beat the lap record made last year, in the first round. In the second round, Nazarro, driving a Fiat, forged to the lead, but tire trouble then developed, and a strong wind that blew straight in the faces of the drivers as they came down the sea leg of the triangular course, forced the reduction of the pace, and put an end to the hopes entertained earlier in the day that the record of last year would be broken. Lautenschlager, in his Mercedes, drove steadily, and took the lead on the fourth round, when Nazarro dropped back, owing to a jammed clutch, and he maintained his position to the finish. The French, however, kept up the struggle, but one by one their crack drivers, like Szisz, in a Renault, Duray in a Lorraine-Dietrich, succumbed, and left only Thery in a Richard-Brasier, to see the fight out. Thery, however, now developed tire trouble, and Hemery and Hanriot, in Benz cars, flew past him. The French found consolation in their drivers, especially Hemery, who finished second. When the race was about half over a

stone thrown up by a car he was chasing hit his goggles, and a piece of glass was driven into his eye. He stopped long enough for a surgeon to inject some morphine into it, and continued to the end, when, as I have said, he finished second. The Americans, had decidedly bad luck, as Strang, when driving his car to the line up, somehow jammed his gears, putting the reverse first and second out of commission. He started, however, but made only four laps, since he found he had no earthly chance.

While giving all due praise to the Germans for their great victory, we must not forget that a great portion of the credit is due to the marvelous way in which the Michelin tires stood the fierce grilling that they were given. Michelines were not only on the first three cars, but were also on the fifth and sixth. When a firm like the Mercedes Company, who have until now systematically used Continentals, change to Michelines, there must be some reason for it, and we are now able to see how wise they were.

P. A. Renton, agent for the Great Smith cars, returned Saturday from San Diego, where he has been on business.

R. L. Forsyth has offered to take up the White challenge for a race to the Bighorn Mine up North Baldy. The original challenge was for a thousand dollars, but Mr. Forsyth thinks that is too much, and has offered to bet \$250 instead, he being of the opinion that \$500 would cover the expenses of the party who won. Whether Colonel Penner will accept this or not remains to be seen. At any rate it is very sporty of the Auburn agent to pit his little two-cylinder car against the old racing White.

The Stearns is always winning new laurels for itself. Last week at the Baltimore races on the Pimlico track, one of these cars, driven by E. L. Leinbach, in the ten mile Maryland runabout championship, established a new record. Six cars started, and Leinbach's Stearns took the lead and held it to the finish, never being pushed throughout the race. The time was 11:04 2-5, which is the fastest ten miles ever made on the Pimlico track. No wonder Bill Batchelder is selling cars "to beat the band." Two this week.

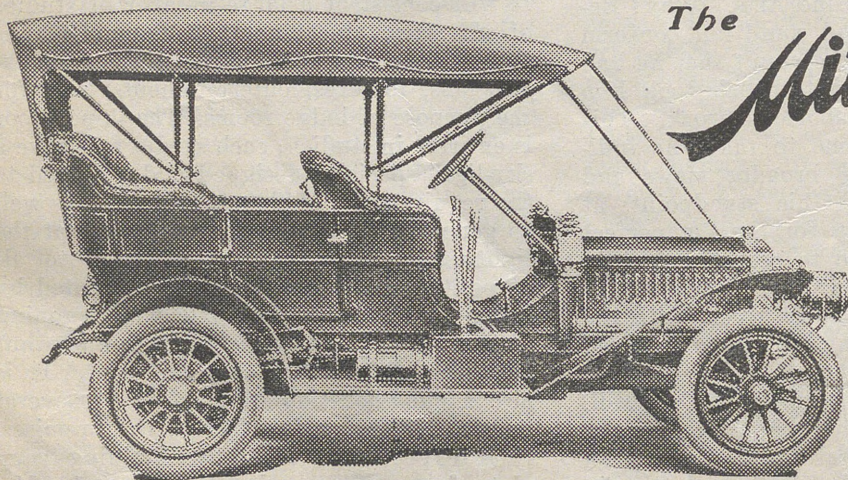
A freak automobile, eight feet in height, is making the trip from Chicago to New York, and attracts attention over the entire route. This automobile differs from others in that, attached to the rear of the car, where the tonneau is usually found, is a gigantic autometer, eight feet tall, which shows in figures ten inches high the speed the automobile is traveling. So plain is the affair that it can easily be read clear across the street. The autometer is no toy, but a perfect working model of the well-known and popular speed registering device made by the Warner Instrument Company of Beloit, Wisconsin, who are taking this method of

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Auto Vehicle Co., Cor. Main and Tenth Street,
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The
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If you buy a MITCHELL car you save from \$500 to \$1000 in first cost. The car is equal to any other at that much more.

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visiting every important city and town between Chicago and New York on a missionary tour, to convince the police and public officials of just what the speed laws mean, and what the speed laws require. The idea which was evolved in the fertile brain of President Warner, was to make a perfect working autometer of this size, and then to send it over the country so that the police could gain a fair idea of the rate of speed of horse-drawn vehicles, as well as automobiles, and then realize the injustice that is often done to autoists when persons swear that they were going at a faster rate of speed than they really were. The machine.

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when driven at the rate of eight miles an hour, goes a little faster than a person can walk, greatly to the amazement of the police, and at fifteen miles an hour can easily be followed by a person running, and it is interesting to note the amazed look upon people's faces when at fifteen miles horse-driven vehicles go by and ahead of it, but did any one ever hear of a man driving a horse being arrested for speeding?

KISMET.

A Jingle.

(With apologies to Jack Densham.)
A man there was, you should hear him swear
(Even as you and I).
Prone on the ground in his wild despair,
His accents of anguish corroding the air;
But the automobile stood immovable there,
On a road where no one passed by.

Oh, the time we waste when we need to
haste,
And the work of our head and hand;
As we tinkered and cussed when the car
would not go,
Finding too late that we did not know,
Nor the blankety car understand.

The Incomparable WHITE

A Car in a Class by Itself.

Model L \$2500 f. o. b. Cleveland

The Very Best Car For
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Financial

By ALBERT SEARL, STOCKS AND BONDS, 400-401 GROSSE BUILDING

Union Oil has not suffered the result of the disastrous fire that wiped the town of Orcutt nearly off the California map ten days ago. The Stewart-Torrance companies have been much too prosperous for ten years for a little matter of a \$250,000 cash loss to affect them seriously. Union is up again, as I predicted it would be when selling around \$220 two weeks ago. The stock is not bad at \$250, where it will have climbed by Thanksgiving day unless the signs of the times are at fault, figuring of course, with the new stock when issued as the basis of the present shares.

With the exception of Union and scattering lots of L. A. Home pfd., there has been precious little to the market recently. First National and German American Savings Bank appear to be favorite among the bank issues, with a few cheap mining issues a close second.

Santa Monica Home pfd. has passed its quarterly dividend, due August 1, and the Edison Company, due in two weeks for the current quarter, will be paid on time. The stock is cheap at present prices, although large blocks appear to be seeking market. The dividend is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Money is tighter than a drum, with rate unchanged at 7 and 7½ to 8.

Juan E. Camarillo has been elected director of the Ojai State Bank, succeeding William Mead of Los Angeles.

Harry Barndollar, president of the State Bank of Long Beach, has decided to be a candidate for the assembly from the Sixty-ninth district.

The Orange County Bankers' Association gave a dinner recently at Newport Tavern. Addresses were made by Carey R. Smith and W. H. Burnham.

Bonds

Little Lake school district, San Bernardino county, has voted an issue of \$4,800.

Ocean Park votes August 20 on an issue of \$40,000 for sewer and fire department purposes.

The Los Angeles Trust Co. has purchased the \$30,000 issue of the San Fernando school district, paying \$579 premium.

The Del Mar Water, Light and Power Co. has created a bonded indebtedness of \$100,000.

Hollywood votes July 28 on an issue of \$5,500 street bonds.

Pasadena votes August 28 on an issue of \$1,199,000 to purchase local water plants, to improve Tournament Park, and build an incinerator.

A school bond issue of \$30,000 is to be authorized at Prescott, Ariz.

Roosevelt school district, Los Angeles, has voted favorably on the issuance of \$2,700 bonds with which to erect a school house.

An issue of \$58,000 for general municipal improvements is proposed at Imperial, Cal.

Jasper school district, Imperial county, votes July 30 on an issue of \$3,000 with which to erect a school house.

Lakeside school district, San Diego county, votes August 4 on an issue of \$2,500 for a school house.

Redlands votes August 14 on an issue of

\$50,000, school bonds.

Covina has voted favorably on an issue of \$60,000, for high school purposes.

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Los Angeles, Cal.

Statement at Close of Business, May 14, 1908.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	\$ 9,362,046.31
Bonds, Securities, etc.....	2,505,862.78
Cash and Sight Exchange.....	5,127,754.51

Total\$16,995,663.60

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	\$ 1,250,000.00
*Surplus and undivided profits	1,539,495.77
Circulation	1,158,500.00
Bonds borrowed	100,000.00
Deposits	12,947,667.83

Total\$16,995,663.60

*Additional Assets—One million five hundred thousand, invested in the stock of the Los Angeles Trust Company and the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, and held by the officers of the First National Bank, as trustee, in the interest of the shareholders of that Bank.

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Put up in airtight cans to protect its goodness until you are ready to use it. All grocers.

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Sale Dates for Eastern Points

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Chicago	\$72.50	New York City	\$108.50
St. Louis	67.50	Boston	110.50
Omaha	60.00	Philadelphia	108.50
New Orleans	67.50	Baltimore	107.50
Kansas City	60.00	Washington, D.C.	107.50
St. Paul	73.50	Montreal	108.50
Minneapolis	73.50	Toronto	94.40
Memphis	67.50	Houston	60.00

Besides many other points.

Long time limits.

Toledo, \$80.75; August 24, 25.

Kansas City, Sept. 23, 24, 25.

Denver, \$55.00; Sept. 23-27.

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**SOUTHERN
PACIFIC**

Literary

A book which has thus far failed to command the attention it deserves is a biographical and critical essay on "Alexander Hamilton," by Frederick Scott Oliver (Putnams). The author begins by recognizing that his countrymen are for the most part not learned in American history. The wars of independence and secession are the only events with which, as a rule, an Englishman pretends to an acquaintance, and when he has asserted that in his opinion the former struggle was a wise resistance to intolerable oppression and the latter a humane and heroic endeavor to put an end to slavery, he has usually come to the end of his conversation on the subject of the United States. The theme which Mr. Oliver has undertaken to discuss in a volume of some 500 pages is the formation of a constitutional union between the States and the part which Alexander Hamilton played therein. He sees and makes the reader feel that from the close of the Revolutionary War until his own untimely death Hamilton was the master spirit of America. Mr. Oliver admits frankly that his book is neither a history nor a biography but merely an essay on the character and achievements of a man who in the author's opinion was the chief figure in a series of momentous events. Avowedly the narrative is penned from Hamilton's standpoint. The aim has been to give an honest account, but not an impartial account. Mr. Oliver is one of those who think that a staid, unbiased relation of the career of a great man of action who lived in stirring times and engaged in controversies of exceptional fierceness might no doubt have a certain value, but would never give a true picture of the man, or a correct measure of his work. The worth of this quality or of that effort cannot be shown by submitting it to the standard of some cold arbiter. It must be considered in connection with the unity of the character of the man himself. The diatribe of an enemy would be preferable to a studious and frigid attempt at impartiality, for it would have at least dramatic consistency or the merit of a caricature. Mr. Oliver's endeavor in these pages is to show Hamilton as he saw himself and to judge him as he would have judged himself. Of course there are serious disadvantages attaching to such a method. To bring out with adequate sharpness the central figure of Hamilton it is needful to treat with less than justice many of the other figures on the stage. The friends of Hamilton are dwarfed and obscured by his commanding personality. His opponents are less in shadow, but even they appear under a negative aspect. They assume a great importance only when they offend. Some injustice to them cannot easily be avoided. It is much easier for a eulogist to deal generously with the fighting qualities of an enemy than with the motives which induced him to fight. Even the impartial historian is apt to be unfair to the opposition when the matter under discussion is a series of events upon which the world has already formed a favorable and final judgment. National development is a rough process, and if any man has obstructed it he can scarcely expect to be remembered kindly or with honor by posterity.

Putnam Print, 116 N. Broadway

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
May 11, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that William D. Newell, of Los Angeles, Cal., who, on February 1, 1907, made homestead entry No. 11250, for the E. 1/2 S.W. 1/4, S.E. 1/4 N.W. 1/4 and S.W. 1/4 N.E. 1/4 Section 23, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S.B.M., has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., on the 17th day of July, 1908.

Claimant names as witnesses: E. A. Mellus, 214 S. Bay, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Frederick R. Miner, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Joe Hunter, of Calabasas, Cal.; A. W. McGahan, of Los Angeles, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
May 30—5t. Date of first publication, May 30-'08.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., May 6, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick R. Miner of Los Angeles, Cal., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead Entry No. 11285, made March 2, 1907, for the E. 1/2 of the N.W. 1/4 and the N.E. 1/4 of the S.W. 1/4 Section 26, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S.B.M., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Los Angeles, Cal., on July 1, 1908.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, the land, viz: J. R. Shaw of Norwalk, Cal.; Geo. A. Cortelyou, of Los Angeles, Cal.; W. D. Newell, of Los Angeles, Cal.; A. C. Connor, of Los Angeles, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
May 30—5t. Date of first publication May 30-'08.